Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES FROM PACIFIC COAST OBSERVATORIES.

Nova Aquilæ No. 2.

Late in the evening of August 31, a telegram was received from Harvard College Observatory announcing the discovery of a new star by Mrs. FLEMING in R. A. $18^h\ 56^m.9$, Decl. — 4° 34′. The telegram stated that it was of the seventh magnitude on August 18th, and fading rapidly. This is the second new star discovered in *Aquila* by Mrs. FLEMING.

Photometric measures were immediately begun here with the Rumford wedge photometer (see these *Publications,* Vol. XVII, p. 121), and have been continued to the present date. Eight comparison stars were selected covering a range of about eight magnitudes, two stars observed in the meridian photometry (*An. H. C. O.,* Vol. XXIV, 154) being included. The following table gives rough positions of the eight referred to the *Nova;* the magnitudes of the five determined in the course of the observations; and reference data. The position of the *Nova* for 1900.0 is: R.A. $18^h\ 56^m\ 48^s.5$, Decl. — 4° 35′ 17″.

	* — *Nova.*					
*	Δα	Δδ	BD.	BD.	MP.	J.D.M.
a	— $56^s.9$	+ 29″	— 4°.4663	$6^m.8$	$7^m.10$	$7^m.06$
b	— 3^m 13 .7	— 16′ 27	— 4 .4650	7 .4	7 .55	7 .59
c	— 13 .8	+ 6 46	— 4 .4668	8 .5	.....	9 .35
d	— 10 .7	+ 54	....	....	.....	10 .79
e	— 14 .5	+ 36	....	....	.....	11 .43
f	+ 8 .2	— 24	....	....	.....	......
g	+ 0 .5	— 1 11	....	....	.....	......
h	+ 3 .1	— 1 53	....	....	.....	......

If the *Nova* fades so as to be beyond the power of the 12-inch before the middle of December when the field will be too low for measure, *f, g,* and *h* and the *Nova* will be measured with the 36-inch.

The magnitudes of *Nova* are based on the column "J. D. M." They may be reduced to any other (logarithmic) scale by applying to the *Nova* in each observation the correction to the mean "J. D. M." value of the comparison stars employed in that observation.

G.M.T. 1905. d	Settings on *Nova.*	Comparison Stars.	*Nova.* m	Weight.	Remarks.
Aug. 31.79	4	*c* .	10.32	1	Obsr. R. G. Aitken. For check, etc.
31.84	16	*abde*	10.22	4	Good conditions.
Sept. 1.76	16	*abd*	10.70	3	Through clouds.
2.76	16	*abde*	10.45	4	Sky threatening.
3.70	16	*abde*	10.52	4	Moon.
4.72	16	*d*	10.46	3	Moon, smoke.
5.68	12	*d*	10.46	2	Moon, smoke. Seeing variable.
6.69	12	*d*	10.29	2	Moon. Smoke high and uneven.
7.71	12	*d*	10.66	2	Moon shining on objective.
10.68	12	*de*	10.73	3	Moon.
11.71	8	*abcde*	10.63	2	Moon.
12.73	..	(*d*)	....	..	Usual brightness.
13.70	..	(*d*)	....	..	Usual brightness.
14.70	6	*d*	10.68	1	Moon.
15.71	6	*abcdc*	10.75	1	Moon.
16.74	..	(*d*)	....	..	Usual brightness.
18.71	..	(*d*)	....	..	Usual brightness.
19.72	8	*abcde*	10.89	2	Good conditions.
20.69	8	*abcde*	10.90	2	Good conditions.
22.68	29	*d*	10.96	5	Clouds threatening.

I have used the term "weight" accurately, indicating merely the *number* of observations or groups of four settings, the weight being modified, as on the 8th, when it was thought that a smaller number of observations made under normal conditions would have yielded a result of the same reliability. The effect of moonlight is very small and no correction has been made for it.

The rate of decline is now about one magnitude a month; but my observations of the first week show an unmistakable increase of brightness of nearly half a magnitude. This oscillation and the other observations can be represented fairly well by a curve of eight days' period.

September 23, 1905. James D. Maddrill.

Note on the Spectrum of *Nova Aquilæ* No. 2.

Nova Aquilæ No. 2 was observed visually with the one-prism spectrograph on the night of September 5th, when its magnitude was about 10.5 on the Harvard scale. At that time